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For the Farmers' Gazette.

Anniversary Oration by Maj. Wm. T.
Ellerbe, before the Pee Dee Agricultural
Society, February 22d, 1840.

MR. PRESIDENT & GENTLEMEN.

You have assembled to-day to commemo-
rate the first Anniversary of your Society,
—the objects of which, have been so fully
developed at the three previous meetings
that I deem it unnecessary to say anything
further, upon this occasion; but will
proceed, at once to advert briefly to a few
prominent subjects for your consideration.

The scope of country embraced by the
Pee Dee Agricultural Society includes every
variety of soil from the lightest upland to
the richest alluvial bottom, all and each of
which having peculiar distinguishing fea-
tures, requiring not only a different mode
of culture but a particular adaptation for a
beneficial product. Some of our lands are
best suited to Cotton whilst grain would be
most profitable in others. Deep ploughing
would perhaps be highly beneficial with one
description, whilst with another it might be
injurious. To be sure experience has
taught us something under this head, but
we need the aid of accurate scientific experi-
ment and without it we must be content to
grope our way in darkness, with no pros-
pect of arriving at satisfactory results. No
class of the community are so tenacious of
long established custom and habits as the
tillers of the soil, and this perhaps may be a
salutary barrier against wild and imprac-
table theories, but it is not less an obstacle
against useful improvement.

I know that it may be said and very justly
too that most of the works that have been
published upon the subject of Agriculture
are not applicable to our condition, and
that we can learn but little from books
which will be extensively useful,—but we
have a resource in that science whose re-
sults are as certain as mathematical de-
monstration, and are applicable to every
soil and climate, and better than all, entirely
within the comprehension and use, of every
liberally educated Planter, I allude to Che-
mistry as applied to Agriculture. If our
ancestors had been guided by the light
which the eminently useful branch of Science
could have shed upon their pursuits, the
present condition of the country would have
been widely different, what that difference
would have been I will not undertake to say;
but this at least will be acknowledged that
in the making and application of manures
and the adaptation of particular plants to the
soil best suited to their production, would
have advanced far beyond the point which
the dear bought experience of many years,
has but so imperfectly taught.

The great variety of soil which I have
before alluded to as embraced within the
sphere of your operations, would have been
entirely within its control, and to be
changed at will as with the magician's wand.
I have a little respect for more book plant-
ing, and those eternal experimenters that
are catching at every wild and imprac-
ticable notion alike, more because it is
new, as any one. But when Science sheds
her effulgent rays upon our path, we can be
sure that we are on firm ground, and may
then advance with a firm step and certain
prospect of attaining the desired end. No
great improvement can be achieved in Agri-
culture with the application of Chemistry par-
ticularly where the lands are worn as much
as our own; surely much more can be done
than has been even under present circum-
stances. But with its powerful aid no ob-
stacle would be too great to surmount, and
improvement would be easy and rapid.—
Amongst the most prominent defects in our
system of Agriculture, is that of planting
too much and manuring too little. We have
carried this skinning mode of culture (as
it has been termed) to great extent per-
haps as any other portion of the State, and
have received the just and inevitable reward
which, ever follows so short sighted a policy.
It would be absurd to suppose that any
Planter would be able to manure all the
land he cultivates with the usual means we
make use of for that purpose; but there are
others beside and within reach which we
have not availed ourselves of. I allude
more particularly to green crops to be
ploughed under before the maturity of their
seeds. The cheapness of land affords great
facilities for this manner of manuring. I
feel confident when fully tested it will meet
with general approbation, especially upon
stiff and impervious clays. There is
another defect and one not less prejudicial
to success, than that just alluded to,—it is
the want of system in management. I am

well aware of the many difficulties the Planter
would have to contend against in intro-
ducing perfect order and regularity in every
department of his business—it is neverthe-
less highly essential that it should be done,
but this can not be accomplished unless the
Overseer is an intelligent and faithful man;
much will depend upon him under all cir-
cumstances. How essential then is it to
the interest of the Planter, to raise the con-
dition of this most useful class of the com-
munity. It can alone be done by re-
warding the competent and faithful with good
wages and entirely discarding the trifling
and inefficient. It is a great error to com-
mit to prefer an Overseer because he can
be obtained cheap; a hundred or two
dollars, is a matter not to be considered,
even with him who has not more than ten
hands—his qualifications should be the sole
recommendation. A man may be of un-
impeachable integrity, and good deport-
ment yet be useless and inefficient as a
manager. He must combine other quali-
fications with these—firmness, precision and
energy; a quick apprehension and great
industry, and vigilance. It requires such
qualifications, as these to make a good
manager and carry into complete and suc-
cessful operation the business of a well or-
ganized plantation.

The custom of changing your Overseers
every year or two is a very pernicious one,
it would be far better to retain them for a
term of years. Stability accompanied with a
fair remuneration, would be one of the
strongest inducements, to fill the position
with enterprising and intelligent young men.
The inconvenience and risk of chang-
ing every year makes the pursuit a forbidding
one, and it will never be otherwise unless
we alter the terms and conditions of em-
ployment. It is to the interest of both par-
ties—he employer and overseer, that the
situation should be permanent, and if this
was well understood at the beginning it
would be one of the most powerful incen-
tives to exertion. He would look upon the
plantation as his home and look up to
you as his best friend and adviser, and should
receive at your hands that kindness and for-
bearance which your faithful and confidential
agent would deserve. I have thus touched
upon this subject because I believe it to be
one of the greatest magnitude, your suc-
cess in a greater or less degree must ul-
timately depend upon this class of the com-
munity. The first and most important
considerations then, are,—plant less; ma-
nure more; and establish system and order
in the government of your plantations;—
without it your efforts at improvement will
be perplexing and abortive. The means of
manuring are scattered around you in pro-
fusion, order and system will not less de-
pend upon you than your overseer. There
is another highly important consideration
which I will briefly allude to as it materially
affects the profits of the Planter: it is to
produce upon the plantation as far as possi-
ble that which is needed to be consumed by
the plantation. That we should combine to
a certain extent, what is usually termed
Farming, with our planting, is not alone
practicable but highly necessary.—
There is no animal more easily raised and
rapidly propagated than the Hog, under
proper management, and nothing but negli-
gence and a wretched economy can ever
force the planter to purchase a lb. of Pork.
It can be raised both cheap and of a better
quality than it can possibly be purchased of
the western drovers. There can be no
better index to the prosperity and good
management of a planter, than to know
where the hogs were raised that fed his
Negroes. It is not alone ruinous to the
individual himself, but bad policy as a gen-
eral principle, and operates injuriously
upon the State at large, for it will take now
nearly a lb. of good cotton to purchase a
lb. of Pork, and what is the immediate con-
sequence—it converts the western specula-
tor—the Hog drover into a cotton planter
to nearly the amount of Pork sold. This
perhaps at first may appear paradoxical I
will illustrate it by a familiar example.—
You make a bargain with a neighbor to
furnish you with Pork for the next year,
this will enable you to lessen your corn crop
and plant more cotton, and on the other
hand he must lessen his cotton crop and
plant more corn to enable him to comply
with his contract,—it makes no difference
whether you pay him in cotton or money—
he is to all intents and purposes, a cotton
producer to the amount of Pork sold you.
The amount of cotton brought to the Cher-
aw market under this arrangement would
neither be increased nor lessened. But
with the western drover the matter is widely
different. You make a section of country
produce cotton not congenial to its growth
and consequently increase its production,
to the amount of pork purchased from him.
If the cotton could be produced cheaper
than the pork (which it cannot) it would be
even then bad policy in the extreme; and
under all circumstances in which it may be
viewed it is suicidal. In relation to mules
and horses this fact may not be true to the
same extent as it is with Pork, but there
cannot be a doubt that it is to our best inter-
est to raise as many as is practicable, you can
clothe your negroes with quite as much
economy as you can feed them. The
material that you are able to make would
not alone be better but much cheaper than
any thing else could be that would approach
its quality.

When I say it is both practicable and
necessary to connect to some extent farming
with planting, I mean to say that it should
extend no further than it is subser-
vient to the uses of the plantation. For
instance instead of those miserable half
starved creatures, that would perplex the
Zoologist from their anatomy, to say to
what class of animals they belonged, and
which pass current under the name of cattle,
it would be far better to have a very few of
the best breed that could be procured, just
so many as could be conveniently kept in
good condition. They would be much more
profitable, and would be a pleasure instead
of a pain to look upon them, it is to this
extent farming should be connected with
planting no more.

The present quiet condition of our State
is admirably propitious to inculcate the
patriotic and worthy objects of your Society,
a time more favorable has not presented
itself within the last twenty years. The
violence and discord of parties is hushed
and peace and harmony now reign within
her borders.

There appears too in the distance the
dawn of a brighter day upon our
cause. The interest so lately excited
throughout the State upon the subject, can-
not subside without beneficial results, and so
favorable an opportunity should not be
suffered to pass without being improved.
We must be united and actuated by one
impulse as one man, and our glorious cause
will soon command that influence and notice
which its vast importance so justly entitles it
to, and those who profess to be your law-
makers would not then dare to repeat the
insult in refusing to grant a pittance to
advance the great interest of the State; you
who pay the taxes and whose skill and in-
dustry is the only capital known in South
Carolina, you are to be deemed a mere mil-
lion of that you can rub out yourselves, while
millions are squandered upon all managed
schemes that can never return the half of
legal interest upon the capital invested. If
a majority of the zeal and eloquence which
have been so liberally expended upon other
subjects, had been devoted to the cause of
Agriculture, we would have not now been
under the humiliating necessity of pledging
the State to foreign capitalists.

Is not a singular fact, that among the
many distinguished men which our State has
produced, not one has been conspicuous for
his zealous advocacy of the great cause of
Agriculture? Their patriotism, eloquence and
high intellectual endowments we never for a
moment question, for we all feel proud of
them. But how this great interest should
have been passed by with scarce a notice,
whilst other matters of far less importance,
have received the most profound attention
is impossible to conjecture; it is to be hoped,
though that the day is not far distant when
the Planters themselves will awaken to a full
sense, not alone of their individual interest,
but to the honour and prosperity of the State
at large.

One of the causes of the slow advance-
ment of Agriculture in our State, may be
traced to this fact,—that most of the young
men who have the advantage of a college
education, turn their attention to other
pursuits,—some one of the learned profes-
sions as they are termed. So much profound
learning as it is presumed they have acquired
must not be thrown away upon the barren
and uninteresting pursuit of honestly making
their bread, or becoming skilled in the man-
agement of the estate it is hoped they will
inherit. Law or medicine he must study
without any reference to his capacity to be
distinguished in either; and what is but too
frequently the consequence, his young
hopes crumble to the ground, his bright
visions of fame are clouded in darkness.—
The best energies of his life are frittered
away, and all for what? To be an adept in
the chicanery and low cunning of the village
lawyer on the no less doubtful fame of the
village quack. I do not allude to the talen-
ted but indigent young man who is striving
with every nerve, to acquire a fair fame,
and an honest livelihood—but that univer-
sal propensity throughout the country to
resort to these professions rather than any
other pursuit; and not unfrequently among
those, who have sufficient means to begin
as Agriculturists. And in the majority of
cases those who would thus commence with
a little, would in the end be the most skill-
ful and successful planters. How then is
this to be remedied? By lopping off some of
the useless flummery which is neither under-
stood nor remembered if it was ad substi-
tuting in the course of education something
in relation to the culture and production of
the soil, which would be both interesting
and useful ever after. For the hidden
secrets of nature, and its mysterious opera-
tions when once untied to the view, im-
press a charm that is not easily obliterated.
There is a peculiar adaptation in the hu-
man mind for receiving these soft and
enchanting impressions, which is a source
of unalloyed happiness under all the
vicissitudes of life.

From the Franklin Farmer.

We are glad to find that so much interest
has been excited on the subject of breeding
horses for purposes of utility. It is a
very important subject; and we are
sincerely gratified that the premiums
which we offer for essays upon it,
have induced some of the most in-
telligent breeders in the United States to
favor the public with their opinions and ex-
perience. We thought, at the time the
essay of Mr. Williams and that of Judge
Batty were published, that the subject
would be examined by others. The follow-
ing is from the pen of an intelligent and
shrewd observer, and with a glorious fel-
low, whom, whenever we read his private
epistles, we can't help believing is a whole-
sould Kentuckian. We should like, at all

events, to show him our modes of farming,
our stock of horses, asses, mules, cattle and
hogs; and particularly to show him our
blue-grass pastures and give him a taste of
a Kentucky barbecue.

We foresee, we think, that there is to
come a controversy on this subject of breed-
ing horses for work. The opinions of our
present correspondent will probably pro-
voke a reply from some of the advocates of
the thorough breeds. We shall not engage
in the controversy, otherwise than to stimu-
late the opposing parties to write the best
they can in favor of their respective opin-
ions, and to sustain their opinions by the
best proofs they can bring forward. In fact,
we have not yet had sufficient experience
on the subject, to avow a permanent con-
viction. As far as our opinions have been
formed, they are in favor only of a portion
of blood in the farm horse. We know that
this is also the opinion of many old farmers;
and we have heard but few, if any, express
a preference for the thorough breeds for
work horses; and even if they were proven
to be the best, at their present prices they
could not be generally used. What other
variety or breed of horse then, or how cross-
ed or mixed, will best answer our every-
day purposes, we leave to be shown by oth-
ers. We have heard both the essays, allu-
ded to above, much commended; but our
present writer discovers that they are at
variance, in some points, with each other,
while he is himself, to some extent, at var-
iance with both. But all of them have
certainly written well and their perfor-
mances will be read with interest and profit.
We hope that those, of whatever shade of opinion
in regard to the kind of horse best suited for
general use, who deem the subject not yet
exhausted, will favor our readers with their
views on this interesting subject.

We believe a large horse, in whole or in
part a Cleveland Bay, was brought to
Kentucky last year by some gentleman of
Fayette, which had been imported from
England by Mr. Waddle of New York.—
Perhaps those who brought him here, would
be willing to favor us with a statement of
the reasons which led them to anticipate im-
provement in the character of their stock
by introducing this new stallion.

BREEDING HORSES FOR PURPOSES OF UTILITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1840.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer:

I have observed, with much pleasure,
some recent articles in your excellent paper,
on the subject of "Horses for agricultural
purposes"; but those most especially com-
mending themselves to the attention of the
farmer, are the prize essays by Messrs.
Williams and Batty and a more recent one
by "Crofts." This subject is more pecu-
liarly appropriate in these iron times, when
it is necessary to bring every thing to the
standard of utility, and when it becomes
prudent people to reduce all luxuries to
comforts and all comforts to necessities.—
With us Americans, however, brought up in
such pervading abundance, it is hard to dis-
criminate between such as would be con-
sidered luxuries in Europe, and necessities
in this country; the first having become
so common here as not unfrequently to be
classified with the latter, and probably among
them all, there is no item of such unlimited
and extravagant indulgence, as *horse flesh*.
To become aware of the extent to which
this last has been carried, we have but to
look at the vast sums that have been expen-
ded within the last twenty years in the im-
portation of bloods. Estimate the immense
number and cost of sporting animals
throughout the country, then add the al-
most incredible number of road and farm
horses, that but for the indulgence of their
own-ers' pride and fancy, (luxury,) might
much better be annihilated entirely, or their
places, when indispensable, supplied with
oxen or mules that could perform the neces-
sary labor at half the cost; and, in addition,
every young blood, must have his crack
gelding and every boy his pony, the ag-
gregate of which is an annual expenditure
of millions that might be saved, without par-
ticular inconvenience. But this taste al-
ways has prevailed, and will probably con-
tinue so to do to the end of time, and if not
immed, has been so long indulged in, as to
make it a useless undertaking to attempt
abolishing it. We must, therefore, content
ourselves with the more reasonable and per-
haps equally beneficial task of endeavoring
to direct the popular will.

We never required at all, horses may be
rendered valuable to the full amount of their
cost, provided there is proper attention paid
to breeding exclusively for utility. In the
manner of doing this, however, your prize
essays are at total variance; the first giving
unqualified preference to the "thorough-
bred for work"—the last asserting very
broadly, that "experience has shown, both
in England and in America, that horses of
the pure and unmixed blood, though very
suitable for racing, are not the best adapted
to farming purposes." With this last opin-
ion, I am fully disposed to coincide; for
nothing can be plainer, than that the fiery,
irrepressible ardor, the quick and sudden,
almost electrical motion, the indomitable, lion-
like spirit and courage of the thorough bred,
constitute an excess of the qualities essen-
tial to a more servile animal. Occasionally
a thorough bred may be found, uniting all
the best horse attributes in such just and
well balanced proportions, as to entitle him
to stand as a model of the prince of beasts.
—Such are, however, exceptions that only
prove the rule.

The properties required for farming pur-

poses are very comprehensively stated in
Judge Batty's essay:—"a good constitu-
tion, gentleness and evenness of temper, doc-
ility, steadiness of movement, capacity to
endure steady and constant labor, great
muscular power, durability, hardness; easy
to be kept in order with moderate feeding;"
to which, if we add symmetry of form, fine
action and appearance, sufficient spirit and
a quick pace when called upon for it—
what more is required for the gentleman's
horse? Can these properties be united?
To a great extent we think they can. And
the advantage of adopting this principle
would be great; for in breeding such a race,
all the progeny would be certain to find a
ready and profitable sale, as the choicest in
form, spirit and character would command
higher prices for the "fancy," while the
mediocre would answer every purpose for
the horse of "all work." But how is this
combination to be obtained? Your first
essay, (Mr. Williams') says, "import a bay
Turk, a bay Barb a Cleveland Bay and a
Bay Dray; your second (Judge Batty's)
though recommending a judicious selection
of domestic animals as breeders, yet clearly
prefers, as conferring "incalculable benefits
on the agriculturists of the country, the im-
portation of several pairs of the Black-Car-
horse, the Suffolk Punch and the Cleave-
land Bay to commence a stock with." But
the best English authorities say, "the true
Suffolk, like the Cleveland, is now nearly
extinct," and of the heavy black horse, and is
"these are adapted more for show and pa-
rade, and to gratify the ambition one has
to outvie his neighbor, than for any peculiar
utility." While Crofts, quoting the re-
sponsible N. M. M., certainly a great au-
thority, says we must go to France for the
"light cart horse and the black-roan stall-
ions."

With entire concurrence in the belief as
to the ultimate success of judicious ex-
periments in crossing with the foreign breeds,
I still think that the object of producing the
most useful and valuable animal would re-
quire more outlay of capital, time, observa-
tion and experience, than American breed-
ers have devoted to it; and at any rate,
could not be obtained, except through sev-
eral generations. England was at an in-
credible expense, and from the time of
Athelstane to George I. a period of more
than eight centuries, before obtaining a good
race; and B. Kewell, in our day, to im-
prove the short lived sheep, took a whole
long life and spent thousands of pounds.—
What then is to be done? Why the most
obvious thing in the world—just lay aside
the telescopes and spy glasses that have
been used to look across the Atlantic, and
put on the old spectacles and examine the
stock of the Northern members of the family
compact, and see if they have anything in-
dignous to the soil and climate adapted to
the present subject.

Though they have not said, or written, or
spoken so much on the subject of horses as
their country-men south of Mason and
Dixon's line, yet the Yankees, with all
their notions and indomitable zeal, have not
been altogether idle or unenterprising in this
matter. It is vastly to be regretted, how-
ever, that they have not adopted some regu-
lar, scientific and sustained system of breed-
ing, for the want of which some of their
best and most useful bloods, ever imported,
have become measurably extinct by influ-
ence into the general mass; and though this
mass has thereby, been greatly improved,
yet from the neglect to perpetuate the con-
centrated essence of this experiment, it must
be sought for, if at all, with some modifica-
tions.

I cannot speak certainly of any distinctly
characterised race as existing there now,
although there is no portion of the Union
where better roadsters, and the every day
farm horse are found in greater proportions.
A race existed, a few years since, in Ver-
mont, called the "Morgan horse," valuable,
enduring, active, and every way fitted for
hard farm or road service, and of good ac-
tion and reasonable size and appearance.—
But it is now, unfortunately, almost extinct.
It was made by a cross of the stout tho-
rough-bred on the hardy Canadian trotting
race, and this produced a stallion on the
native Vermonters. These horses have
been repeatedly tried at the South and
West by mail contractors as stages, and as
found that they would go much faster,
give a harder pull, and endure twice as
long on the road and in service, as the
larger horses, without known blood, bred
there. A memorable instance of this kind
took place on the road between Baltimore
and Washington. About ten years since,
a new line of stages, starting with Vermont
horses in opposition to the old line with the
long-backed, leggy, cow-headed, Pennsylvan-
ian, reduced the time between the two
places, one half.

New York, probably, combines a greater
excellence of practical blood, than any
State in the Union. She has had her Du-
roc, her Membrino, her Messenger and
Eclipse, and lastly, her B. H. founder a pure
blooded, imported trotter, of great and do-
serviced celebrity as a stock horse, having
been used for the last twelve years on Long
Island and the Hudson river countries.—
From a combination of these, she annually
produces a large stock of serviceable animals,
unsurpassed and unsurpassable. Many of
them sell, as soon as fitted for market, for
\$200 to \$500 for actual service, while some
of the fancy and fast gait, bring from one
to three thousand dollars. Tom Thumb
was a New York horse, a mixture of blood
and dung-hill, so far as I could learn; and
after beating every thing known in this
country, in the trotting line, was shipped to

England for a high price and there won
with ease against the best horses that could
be produced. But his best time, when in
America, cannot compare with what a crack
trotter will now do. To trot a mile within
2m. 35s. to 2m. 45s. is not considered extra-
ordinary in New York and Philadelphia.—
Dutchman, in his great match of three
miles against time, last season, carrying
145 lbs. weight, did the first mile in 2m.
34s. the second in 2m. 28s., and the
third in 2m. 30s., making three miles in
7m. 32s. Now this is a speed, taking into
consideration the difference of weights, al-
most equal to good racing.

Long Island weights, for aged geldings,
is 125 lbs. Dutchman carried twenty two
pounds over this. Seven pounds is con-
sidered equal to a distance of 240 yards.—
Now allowing for this, and considering that
he would average the above speed for four
miles, (which it is confidently thought he
can do,) the performance would require but
9m. 2s. I believe a race of four miles,
done in eight minutes, is considered pretty
fairtime the world over. In the way of
trotters and roadsters, the Bellfounders
seem to be carrying away the palm just
now, uniting as they do, the best English
and American racing and trotting blood;
and when bred on to good, hardy, common
mares, produce at once, a substantial, fine
appearing, serviceable animal. I will here
give you the description of one that has
been standing at Buffalo for the last three
years, that you may see how near this style
of horse would, on large, heavy mares, meet
the ideas of your stock breeders.

Bellfounder was bred by T. T. Kissam,
Esq., on Long Island, New York, and was
got by the imported Bellfounder, the cele-
brated Norfolk trotter, that went nine miles
in less than thirty minutes, and his owner
then challenged to trot seventeen and a half
miles within an hour, which was not ac-
cepted. His grand dam was Velocity, by
Hap Hazard, by Sir Peter out of Miss
Henry by English Eclipse—all racers of the
first repute. Lady Alfred was got by
Membrino, by imported Messenger, dam
by Tippecanoe, &c. &c. Velocity trotted
29 miles in one hour and 47 minutes. The
present Bellfounder was foaled in June,
1830, and when five years old trotted over
the Harlem course, N. Y., a fraction short
of a mile, in 2m. 45s. He was but par-
tially trained, and of such spirit as it was
difficult to curb to a trot. A stallion on
this gate is never considered as manageable
as if made a gelding. It is, however, un-
der all circumstances, a good speed, and
indicates great capabilities for his stock.—
Bellfounder's colour is a dark, dappled bay,
a small star in the forehead, one white foot
black legs, mane and tail. He is sixteen
hands high, neat head, fine arched neck,
short strong back, with deep chest, long un-
der the belly and powerful, well developed
sifle, legs moderate as in length, joints
strong, compact and well knit, smooth flat
legs, with a pattern sufficiently elastic, but
shorter and stronger than that of the racer.
His weight, in ordinary flesh, 1200 lbs.,
and it is confidently believed that he pos-
sesses all the requisites for service, so well
estimated by Judge Batty. I would espe-
cially commend his docility of temper, for
he is as playful and obedient to a proper
groom, even when in season, as a well-
trained puppy. While standing here, he
has been put to mares of every variety of
color, from white up to jet black, and still
every colt yet dropped has been of a beau-
tiful blood bay and very much after the cast
of the horse. This is an important con-
sideration for those who contemplate breed-
ing matches.

Bellfounder is now at Cleveland, Ohio,
where it has been contemplated to let him
stand the coming season.—No definite ar-
rangement, however, has yet been made
regarding him. I would respectfully call
the attention of your spirited breeders to
this most useful and excellent horse. He
has covered but *limitedly* every season
since he was five years old, and is now in
admirable vigor and constitution. In addi-
tion to his fast trotting, he is a great walker
—five miles an hour being very easy for
him, and his groom asserts that he once
walked six miles within this time and would
engage any day to walk him six miles in
one hour and ten minutes. For any further
particulars regarding him, please to address
his owner, Mr. Samuel Allen, at Circleville,
Ohio.

Good trotting horses are coming more
and more into repute, not only at home but
abroad, and could our great stock growing
States be better employed now in these hard
times, than in growing well matched, ser-
viceable carriage horses? These animals
are in great demand and ever will be in the
Atlantic towns and cities, and good matches
there always command a high price and
sell readily; \$400 to \$1000 a pair is not
at all uncommon. Russia is at present pay-
ing great attention to this department of
stock; trotters there, of a first rate repute,
bring an immense high price and are bred
not only for the road, but as an efficient
arm of cavalry service. I have repeatedly
seen about twenty thousand imperial horse
guards, (probably as splendid a military
show as the world can make,) under service
and many of their evolutions, I noticed
were in a fast trot; and one of the favorite
pastimes of the Emperor Nicholas and the
nobility and gentlemen of Russia, the winter
I spent at St. Petersburg, was to attend the
trotting matches on the frozen surface of the
river Neva.

Your obedient servant,

A. B. ALLEN.